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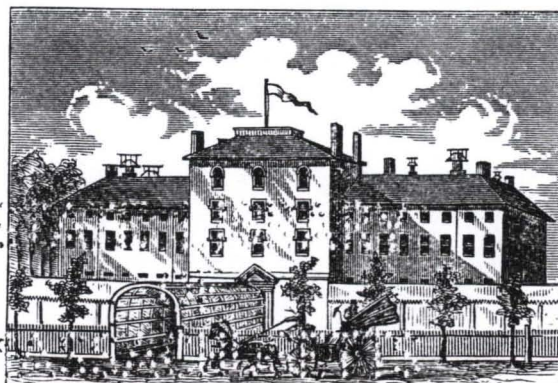
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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTORS  
OF THE  
STATE ALMSHOUSE

Mass. State Farm AT

BRIDGEWATER.



OCTOBER, 1868.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of  
Massachusetts, and the Honorable Council.*

It again becomes our duty as Inspectors of the State Almshouse and State Workhouse, at Bridgewater, to present this, the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Almshouse, and second of the Workhouse department

The number of persons committed to the workhouse during the past year has gradually increased, but is not large at the present time.

The number of inmates in the almshouse is comparatively small, and the number of insane, and of children (except such as are born here,) is and has been during the year quite small.

The number of children born in this institution during the year is greater in proportion to the whole number of inmates, than for some years past, and the number of deaths among the infants and young children has been large in proportion to the whole number of children in the almshouse. This unusual mortality among the very young children—principally infants—(we have very few others,) was occasioned by the measles, which, for a short period, was prevalent among that class or inmates, a more detailed account of which may be found in the report of the Attending Physician.

Whole number now in the almshouse, . . . .	97
Whole number now in the workhouse, . . . .	328

The number admitted to the almshouse during the year,	330
admitted to the workhouse, " " "	242
discharged from the almshouse, " " "	279
discharged from the workhouse, " " "	119
deaths in the almshouse, " " "	79
deaths in the workhouse, " " "	9
births during the year, . . . . .	60
sick now in the hospitals, . . . . .	91
of children now in the institution, . . . . .	68

At the time of our last Report, we were introducing steam-heating apparatus throughout the entire institution, in place of furnaces and stoves, which had previously been used for heating purposes. This work has been completed under the direction of Mr. B. F. Campbell, of Boston. The working of the whole and the adaptation of all its parts to the end to be accomplished, is so complete, we see no chance for improvement.

The past winter has been one of the severest known, yet we have always had an abundance of good heat, and all the work completely under control, everything—heating, cooking and laundry—working well. Although the buildings are so large, and cover so much ground, the water returns back to the boilers, requiring but a small addition of water, by which arrangement we consider an accident next to an impossibility.

Under the skilful management of the Superintendent, the farm is in a highly satisfactory condition.

When the severity of the past winter, and the unusually wet and backward spring is taken into consideration, we feel that we have no right to complain of any lack of abundance in the crops during the present year. Of course, at this time of the year (the crops not yet having been fully gathered,) it is impossible to state the results in full. By a Resolve of the legislature of 1867, the Inspectors were authorized to purchase more land for the use of the institution.

We have accordingly purchased about sixty-five acres of land adjoining that belonging to the institution, a large part of which is necessary for pasturage.

The elaborate Report of the Superintendent gives a statement in detail of the operations and condition of the institution in its various departments, making it unnecessary for us to go more fully into particulars.

No change has been made during the past year in the management of the hospitals, Dr. Edward Sawyer, still remaining in charge, with Dr. Harlow, as consulting physician, thus assuring to our sick every necessary medical aid that skilful physicians and experienced and faithful nurses can render.

Nearly all the children of suitable age to attend school having been transferred to Monson, no teacher has been employed during the past year in the institution, those few remaining here having been sent to the district school, in the immediate vicinity.

Services are regularly held in the chapel as usual on the Sabbath, by the Chaplain, Rev. P. L. Cushing (except during his late illness,) who for several years has faithfully preached the gospel to the benighted inmates.

In conclusion, we cannot speak too highly of the management of this institution in all of its intricate branches, and much credit is due the able and efficient Superintendent and Matron (the Hon. L. L. and Mrs. Goodspeed,) for the perfection of management which they have attained, after fifteen years of arduous service and experience in this institution.

JAMES FORD,  
JAMES H. MITCHELL,  
JOS. B. THAXTER,  
*Inspectors.*

STATE ALMSHOUSE, }  
BRIDGEWATER, September 30, 1868. }



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Pauper Establishment and State Workhouse at Bridgewater.*

GENTLEMEN:—The following presents the financial details of the institution for the past year:—

## SUMMARY OF INMATES.

Number of paupers in the house, October 1, 1867,	125
admitted, including 60 births, . . .	330
in the house during the year, . . .	455
died, . . . . .	79
discharged, . . . . .	279
remaining October 1, 1868, . . . .	97
of men, 24; women, 10; boys, 29; girls, 34.	

## Workhouse department:

Number of convicts, October 1, 1867, . . .	216
committed during the year, . . . .	242
died, . . . . .	9
remaining October 1, 1868, . . . .	328
of men, 79; of women, 249.	

Total in both departments, . . . . . 425

## EXPENDITURES.

Amount expended from October 1, 1867, to  
January 1, 1868, . . . . . \$12,565 45  
Which left in the treasury, \$19,401.94, of the appropriation  
of 1867, unexpended.

## RECEIPTS FOR SAME PERIOD.

From treasurer of Commonwealth, . . . . \$12,565 45  
Expended from January 1, '68, to October 1, '68,  
the sum of, . . . . . 26,692 18  
Receipts from the treasurer of the Commonwealth  
for same period, . . . . . 26,692 18  
Leaving in the treasury the sum of . . . . 15,307 82  
which is the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the  
legislative year 1868.

The total current expenses have been, . . . \$39,257 63  
The receipts from the State treasurer have been, . 39,257 63  
for labor of inmates has been, . . . 3,087 35  
from sales has been, . . . . . 1,454 60

All of which of the two latter items has been paid into the  
State treasury, according to law.

The items of the current expenses for the past year have  
been as follows, viz. :—

Salaries of the Inspectors, . . . . .	\$480 00
Salaries of resident officers, . . . . .	6,488 41
Sundry persons, incidental labor, . . . .	292 63
Dry goods, bedding and furniture, . . . .	3,166 34
Tea, coffee, chocolate and shells, . . . .	939 45
Leather and shoe findings, . . . . .	704 77
Transportation of merchandise, . . . . .	487 49
Blacksmith, carriage and harness work, . .	149 77
Painting and material, . . . . .	21 57
Crockery, tin, glass and other ware, . . .	180 09
Beef and farm stock, . . . . .	938 72
Lime and cement, . . . . .	10 00
Hay and straw, . . . . .	673 08
Labor of mechanics on repairs, . . . . .	48 06
Cow pasture, . . . . .	49 40
Nails, glass and putty, . . . . .	14 62
Brooms, brushes, baskets, lines, &c., . .	161 40
Soap and material, . . . . .	217 73
Light, . . . . .	200 16
Miscellaneous small goods, . . . . .	61 17

Seed potatoes, . . . . .	\$60 00
Hops, malt, salt and vinegar, . . . . .	319 72
Medicines and hospital supplies, . . . . .	699 71
Books, newspapers and stationery, . . . . .	48 08
Post-office expense, . . . . .	24 63
Sewing and washing machines, . . . . .	181 32
Schooling, . . . . .	29 20
Farm tools and seeds, . . . . .	157 55
Mower, . . . . .	50 00
Trial justice fees, . . . . .	76 00
Tobacco, snuff and pipes, . . . . .	265 00
734 tons of coal, . . . . .	5,285 82
3½ tons of fine feed, . . . . .	144 03
730 barrels of flour, . . . . .	8,752 50
30 barrels of crackers, . . . . .	172 50
7 barrels of apples, . . . . .	36 25
59 barrels of beef, . . . . .	794 00
1 barrel of pickled fish, . . . . .	10 00
1½ barrels of sweet potatoes, . . . . .	9 00
1,307 bushels of grain, . . . . .	1,815 37
94 bushels of beans, . . . . .	267 75
1,838 gallons of molasses, . . . . .	951 38
2,069 gallons of milk, . . . . .	413 80
23,932 pounds of meat, . . . . .	2,235 01
6,973 pounds of fish, . . . . .	271 25
293 pounds of ham, . . . . .	60 50
1,774 pounds of sugar, . . . . .	268 67
1,168 pounds of butter, . . . . .	557 23
341 pounds of cheese, . . . . .	49 50
50 pounds of dried apples, . . . . .	7 00
Total, . . . . .	\$39,257 63

## ASSETS.

Cash on hand, none.

Bills payable and receivable, none.

*Real Estate.*—The additions required to be done have been completed, and consequently included in the inventory of this year, which consists of two hundred and twenty acres of land with the buildings situate thereon, comprising the main house,

with right and left wings, and return, forming a hollow square. The central or main part of the establishment is four stories high, with wings, three. There is also one stone building, used for laundry and other purposes, connected with which and the main house is a brick building 57 feet by 40; three stories high, which is used for cooking, baking, storage of coal, and generating steam. Two large barns, one pest-house, two large shed buildings, for carriages, carts, and the storage of wood; one large shop building, used for various purposes; one blacksmith shop, one dead house, one ice house, one engine and pump house; all of which has been appraised at \$139,833.95.

## PERSONAL ESTATE AND ITS VALUE.

Live stock, . . . . .	\$5,951 00
Carriage and agricultural implements, . . . . .	3,027 44
Products of farm, . . . . .	7,937 50
Mechanical and machinery, . . . . .	21,028 50
Beds and bedding, . . . . .	11,028 03
Other property and furniture, . . . . .	6,090 40
Personal property in Superintendent's department, . . . . .	5,550 44
Ready-made clothing, . . . . .	3,530 14
Dry goods, . . . . .	393 98
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	1,894 20
Fuel, . . . . .	2,076 25
Library and books, . . . . .	518 41
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	518 53
Total personal property, . . . . .	\$69,544 82
Total real estate, . . . . .	139,833 95
Total assets, . . . . .	\$209,378 77

The current expenses, which include all repairs, some others, which are extraordinary, such as furnishing workroom with machines, amount to \$39,257.63, and make the cost of each person about \$1.75 per week. If all property chargeable to extraordinary expense, and the cash earnings, were deducted from the sum used, the actual cost would be about \$1.50 per week for each person.



In completing the work commenced last year, the following sums have been used and paid, as per Act of the legislature, from unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the current expenses of the institution, but not needed, except for heating with steam, for which a special appropriation was made, viz. :—

	\$405 88
Workshop, . . . . .	257 00
Men's yard, . . . . .	275 00
Women's yard, . . . . .	734 20
Main house, . . . . .	326 40
Fixtures for sewing room, . . . . .	2,289 55
Cook, bake, and boiler room, . . . . .	1,078 75
Lodge room, . . . . .	11,741 11
Steam heating, . . . . .	2,730 10
Land, . . . . .	

Which leaves to date the sum of \$5,152.34 as remaining of the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated.

In submitting the fifteenth Annual Report the undersigned finds little that is new or important to present, save that the past year's experience has served to strengthen and confirm the opinion heretofore entertained, that the legislation for the classification of State paupers was a step in the right direction. Since the present State pauper establishments were erected, as is well known, they have not only been the receptacle for the poor, but a very large class of others, who were really criminals rather than paupers, availed themselves of the convenience thus afforded for present relief needed because of their vicious and shiftless manner of living. To a very great extent this was practised in the winter season, when too, besides those afflicted with all manner of loathsome diseases, large numbers would obtain permits and be received, of healthy, able-bodied travelling paupers, with no disease about them whatever but superlative laziness; indeed, this had been so long and so successfully practised that it is not strange it had with them become "common law," though I doubt if they ever in their practice quoted the English authorities.

To remedy this great and growing evil, provide a more comfortable and quiet home for the worthy poor, and give to the

poor youth a better opportunity for moral culture and physical training, was the cause of the change by which the criminal paupers are now placed in this institution.

By a comparison, the results of the past year show that the object will be accomplished; and as the details of the practical working of the system of classification, now adopted, become more generally known, the wonder will be that the change was so long delayed. A large proportion of the paupers now here, are illegitimate infants whose mothers are convicts in the workhouse department. The remainder are advanced in years, infirm in body, or imbecile in mind, or both, unable, of course, to do anything towards their support, either here or outside of the institution; in fact, nearly all of them occupy the hospital wards, and require constant nursing and medical attendance to make them comfortable.

Of those admitted to the workhouse department the past year, nearly every person was sick when received, while many are so completely broken down by their long-continued excesses in vice, that there is little of vitality remaining, and all that can be done is to relieve their distresses, which prolongs their lives.

With such as have sufficient recuperative powers left, or, in other words, are received before having reached the last round in the ladder of dissipation, after a long season of hospital care, are able to contribute, to a small extent, something towards the large expenditure incurred for their benefit by the State. The majority of the workhouse inmates are women, a much larger average of whom are able to work than the men; and on the whole, even with a much smaller average number of inmates, more labor is contributed than formerly, because now it can be made available, which under the almshouse, or no-system, it was impossible to do.

Nor, by any means, is the advantage gained in this particular confined to this institution, its good effects being devolved upon and shared by the others, where, in the elimination of these persons for the workhouse by a suspension of the mittimus, such as are useful can be retained for labor, and with the same effect, undoubtedly, as here,—a reduced number of laborers, and an increase of productive labor. Besides this, the constant depletion made in the ranks of the broken-down and vicious, at the institutions from which they are received here, must not only



add greatly to the comfort of the worthy and deserving poor remaining in their permanent home, but must contribute to a very great extent to lighten the burden of, and make pleasant the duties incident to, their supervision.

On the whole, there can be no question but the inmates of all classes have been benefited by the change, while the Commonwealth has not only received no detriment, but actually taken a stand of self-protection long needed, not in any sense to oppress the unfortunate, but, on the contrary, to furnish more efficient means for their care and relief; or, in other words, it may be said she is trying to do more good among the subjects of her charity, without adding to the already large yearly expenditure. I believe it can and will be accomplished.

The labor of the women here, besides making all the clothing for the house, assisting the nurses in the care of the large number of sick always with us, doing the domestic work and all other needed in an establishment of this kind, has been devoted to sewing for parties outside, and has produced cash earnings to the amount of \$3,087.35. This sum, though not large, is by no means small in the way of a beginning, nor will it suffer in a comparison.

The above paragraph shows all of the labor that can be put upon paper, but it is not all that should be carried to its credit. Some of the women have learned what they never before knew, and what to them, I trust, will be of infinitely more value than any contributions they will ever make to the State by their earnings. They have here learned not only how to work, but have learned the value of, and seem to appreciate in a good degree, the high estimate put upon systematic labor.

Here we know that already good results are beginning to appear. Nor are they to be seen only while the person remains in the institution, for instances are numerous, where the salutary lessons obtained from industrial habits have gone with them; and it is gratifying to state that some, who before coming here had no conception of the value of, or been accustomed to the practice of, any honest calling, are now enabled to, and are, earning an honest living, while a few have become experts in running sewing machines, which enables them to obtain lucrative employment when they leave.

Of the men able to do anything, except those required in and about the establishment, their labor has been used in carrying on the farm. The past season has not been as favorable for crops as some before it, though the yield of hay was good, and of carrots and parsnips larger than ever. That of potatoes and other hoed crops will fall below the average. Thus it is, on account of continuous rains and other drawbacks, with a larger area of arable land than any year before, the products of some of our principal crops are less than the previous year. As heretofore, besides the care of crops, improvements of a general character have not been lost sight of, and if the progress has not been as rapid as was hoped, certain it is that every year leaves its impress, and nothing but time is wanting to root out the stumps and rocks, by which those portions of the farm heretofore of no value will be brought into a state of productiveness. An energetic policy, pursued with care, in the proper cultivation of the farm, will ere long entitle it to take rank as one of the best in the Commonwealth.

With some of the unexpended balance of last year's appropriation, the legislature granted permission to purchase more land. In accordance with this Resolve, believing the interests of the State would be promoted thereby, I advised the purchase of about sixty-five acres, all of which is contiguous to, and adjoining the present farm. This addition, besides increasing the pasturage much needed, will add to the crops, some of it being much better adapted to raising vegetables than any portion of the original purchase. Other advantages will be added in the matter of fencing and watering privileges, so that taken as a whole, the purchase can but be regarded as a desirable adjunct to the farm.

The hospital department continues in charge of Dr. Sawyer, whose report will furnish you with a detailed statement of its affairs for the year now closed. With the exception of a run of measles introduced here in March last, we have been remarkably free from acute cases of sickness; in fact about all of it was admitted; and of this all or nearly so, chronic, as you well know from your own personal inspection.

Until within a few months the chapel services have been conducted by the Rev. P. L. Cushing, who for many years has



labored intelligently and faithfully to improve the moral condition of this household. By reason of sickness he is unable to meet with us for worship, consequently no report of this department will be placed before you. I desire to add my willing testimony to Mr. Cushing's eminent fitness for the position he has so long held. Possessed of a disposition which led him to sympathize with the unfortunate of whatever class he came in contact with, his ministrations were acceptable in an uncommon degree to the inmates of the house, whatever might be their individual prejudices. If by the decree of Divine Providence he is not permitted to resume his Christian labors, certain I am his memory will live long with us who *knew* him. At the present time, the Rev. Mr. Gay, of Bridgewater, has the temporary charge of conducting Divine service in the chapel. In the performance of his official duties he has shown a most excellent tact in adapting his teachings to the varied wants of his hearers; and from the very judicious manner, as well as earnestness, in which he engages in the good work, there can be no good reason for doubting his success.

As heretofore, so now, the inmates are visited weekly and receive the ministrations of a clergyman, representing (more nearly than our own) their forms of worship, and to whom, the Rev. Mr. Maguire, of Bridgewater, there is much credit due for the share he has contributed in trying to change the heart as well as deportment.

In conclusion, I desire to express the opinion that most of the evils complained of heretofore, seem now by the revised system, to be obviated.

Such improvements have been introduced as secure to the virtuous poor, a comfortable and pleasant home, while the lazy, dissolute and shiftless are employed and disciplined with a view to aiding and encouraging industrial habits to all, not mentally and physically beyond help. Among the many things the system of classification is doing, no one of them so much commends it as the provision made for the education and industrial training of the poor youth, who, in large numbers, receive all their temporal blessings from our beloved Commonwealth. Of my own share in the good and great work Massachusetts is doing for the subjects of public charity, it does not become me to speak.

The management of this institution is known to you in detail, and I trust you, its present guardians, will in the future as in the past, continue to realize fully the important and responsible trust confided to you, never forgetting to give the executive officer in charge the benefit of your wise council, causing each successive year to leave its progressive mark, showing that the humble part assigned to this institution, of the great work of dealing with the unfortunate, has been done in a manner becoming the expectations of a humane and intelligent Commonwealth, whose dealings with the poor, no State more than our own, has followed the Divine law.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. GOODSPEED.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.



## LIST OF OFFICERS.

	Salary.
James Ford, (Inspector,) . . . . .	\$160 00
J. B. Thaxter, (Inspector,) . . . . .	160 00
J. H. Mitchell, (Inspector,) . . . . .	160 00
Edward Sawyer, (Physician,) . . . . .	400 00
J. E. Harlow, (Consulting Physician,) . . . . .	100 00
Rev. E. Gay, (Acting Chaplain,) . . . . .	200 00
L. L. Goodspeed and wife, (Superintendent & Matron,) . . . . .	1,800 00
Wm. C. Howland, (Assistant Superintendent,) . . . . .	500 00
J. L. Hall, (Farmer,) . . . . .	500 00
Isaac Cottle, (Farmer,) . . . . .	500 00
Edwin Wells, (Farmer,) . . . . .	400 00
J. W. Coria, (Watchman,) . . . . .	400 00
Daniel Craven, (Engineer,) . . . . .	500 00
Margaret Youdell, (Assistant Matron,) . . . . .	225 00
Amelia Gill, (Assistant Matron,) . . . . .	360 00
Ann Youdell, (Assistant Matron,) . . . . .	208 00

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Fifteenth Annual Report of the medical department of the institution under your care is herewith respectfully submitted.

## SUMMARY.

Number of patients admitted, . . . . .	369
of patients remaining, . . . . .	91
of deaths, . . . . .	79
discharged, . . . . .	228

The health of the institution for the past year, with the exception of seven weeks in the months of March and April, has been better than at any previous time, since our connection with it. For eight months of the past year there were but twenty-eight deaths out of two hundred and forty-nine admitted, or eleven per cent. of the patients treated in this hospital.

Could this state of things have continued through the two remaining months, this would have been the most gratifying report of the hospital department yet offered for your consideration; but the record of these two months detracts from the good account we hoped to have given you.

By examining the summary you will observe that though there have been but six more patients admitted to the hospital this year, than there were the preceding, yet out of that number seventy-nine deaths have occurred, or twenty-one more than were then recorded. Fifty-one of these deaths took place in the months of March and April, and are attributable to causes over which your Physician or the government of this institution had no control. I refer to the combined influence

of the proverbially bad weather of these two months, together with the effect of a contagious disease brought to us from a sister institution.

On or about the first of March last an inmate was sent to us who soon after her entrance was taken with measles, which were then reported as common in the institution at Monson, from whence she came. The disease in her case ran a mild course, and terminated favorably. In due time the effect of the introduction of such a disease among a class of infants and children who are born of diseased parentage, many of whom die yearly of congenital syphilis, scrofula, marasmus, and other like diseases, was soon manifest. The disease spread rapidly, so that within seven weeks fifty-five cases had occurred, mostly among the children. It at first assumed one of its most severe forms, one patient dying in eight hours from its inception.

Owing to the previous diseased condition of many of the children, and also that a majority of the patients were suffering from the effects of dentition, it proved unusually fatal, carrying off during this time twenty-four children, most of whom were under one, and none of them over five years of age; and by its after effects causing the death of eighteen others by other diseases, making forty-two deaths caused by its introduction. Doubtless quite a number of these would have died during the year from other causes consequent upon dentition and impure birth, but we think we do not overestimate, when we say that at least thirty of the deaths occurring at this time were attributable to the effects of this disease alone.

It seems to us that too much care cannot be exercised in transferring inmates of one institution wherein a contagious disease of any kind has recently existed, to another where it has not made its appearance. The inmate at the time of the transfer may not be or have been troubled by the disease, and yet, as in this instance, the disease develop itself after the one transferred has for some time been an inmate of another institution, and that too with a severity entirely beyond what was known in the place of its origin.

Of one hundred and forty children under five years of age who have been under our care the past year, sixty-four deaths have occurred, or forty-five per cent. of the whole number. This percentage, though larger by twenty per cent. than that

of last year, is still an index of what it might have been had it not been for this contagion, which caused sixty per cent. of all the deaths among the children for the year, which being deducted would make the percentage four-fifths or five per cent. less than that of last year.

The health of the children, before and since we passed this contagion, has been as good as at any time during the year previous, and adds emphasis to our remark in last year's report, to the effect that a small number of inmates renders possible that degree of *cleanliness*, and a circulation of pure air which is the life of children who from infancy carry a burden of disease with them, as is the case with most of those who are born in our State institutions.

Of sixty-six births recorded in Table No. 3, it will be seen that fifty-eight were illegitimate; or eighty-eight per cent. of all the births during the year.

The cleanliness and good order, which have characterized this institution in previous years, have been of the utmost importance to your Physician in his efforts to sustain the general health of its inmates.

For further particulars you will refer to the tables herewith annexed.

In concluding this Report I must express my thanks to the Superintendent, Matron and other officers of the institution, for their co-operation and personal assistance in the discharge of the duties of my office.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

EDWARD SAWYER, M. D., *Physician*.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS., Sept. 30, 1868.



TABLE No. 1,

Showing the Number of Cases of Sickness in the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, from October 1, 1867, to September 30, 1868, with the Number for each Month, and the Names of the Principal Diseases; also the Average Number on the Sick List for the year and for each Month.

DISEASES.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Ascites, . . . . .	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Debility, . . . . .	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dysmenorrhœa, . . . . .	8	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Febrile, . . . . .	7	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Parturition, . . . . .	68	5	7	2	6	12	8	5	6	4	5	3	5
Rheumatism, . . . . .	9	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	1
Other Diseases, . . . . .	17	1	3	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	3	3	-
<i>Diseases of Alimentary Canal.</i>													
Diarrhœa, Chronic, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dysentery, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Dyspepsia, . . . . .	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis, . . . . .	10	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	2
Other Diseases, . . . . .	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
<i>Diseases of Nervous Centres.</i>													
Hydrocephalus, . . . . .	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insane, . . . . .	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Neuralgia, . . . . .	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Paralysis, . . . . .	5	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Convulsions, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of Respiratory Organs.</i>													
Bronchitis, . . . . .	12	-	1	-	1	3	2	3	-	-	2	-	-
Consumption, . . . . .	6	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
Pleurisy, . . . . .	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia, . . . . .	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases, . . . . .	12	-	-	1	3	2	3	1	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Of the Skin.</i>													
Erysipelas, . . . . .	7	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Measles, . . . . .	55	-	-	-	-	-	37	15	2	-	1	-	-
Other Diseases, . . . . .	8	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Surgical Diseases.</i>													
Abscess, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
Fractures, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Hernia, . . . . .	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Necrosis, . . . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer, . . . . .	10	-	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Venereal, . . . . .	59	1	6	4	4	11	7	2	4	-	5	6	9
Other Diseases, . . . . .	21	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	1	-	-	1	2
Totals, . . . . .	369	17	32	16	30	50	70	41	26	10	30	24	23
Average number on sick list, . . . . .	124	120	108	112	147	205	162	158	106	85	95	89	91

ALMSHOUSE AT BRIDGEWATER.

[Oct.

1868.]

PUBLIC DOCUMENT - No. 24.

TABLE No. 2,

Showing the Causes of Death, the whole Number, the Sex, the Mental Condition, the Number in each Month, and the Ages of those who have Died in the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, from October 1, 1867, to September 30, 1868; also, the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.

DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Insane Males.	Insane Fems.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Over 80.
Apoplexy, . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ascites, . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asthma, . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis, Chronic, . .	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer, . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congestion of Brain, . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption, . . . .	10	4	6	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Convulsions, . . . .	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dentition, . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrocephalus, . . . .	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrothorax, . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marasmus, . . . .	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles, . . . .	24	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	14	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Age, . . . .	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Pneumonia, . . . .	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrofula, . . . .	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spinal Disease, . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis, Congenital, . .	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tumor, . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . . .	79	43	36	-	-	-	1	3	3	4	4	21	30	4	2	1	5	1	47	14	3	-	2	6	-	-	1	5	1	-
Whole number since the opening of the Institution, . . . . .	2,424																													



TABLE No. 3,

*Showing the Number of Births in the State Almshouse at Bridgewater during each Month, from October 1, 1867, to September 30, 1868, with a Statement of the Sex, and whether Illegitimate, Twins or Still-Born, and the Birth-place of the Mothers and the whole Number since the opening of the Institution.*

MONTHS.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Illegitimate.			Twins.	Still-Born.	Birth-place of Mothers.				
				Males.	Females.	Total.			U. States.	Ireland.	England.	Brit. Prov.	Other Countries.
October, . . .	5	4	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	3	-	1	-
November, . . .	6	3	3	3	3	6	-	-	4	1	-	1	-
December, . . .	3	2	1	2	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
January, . . .	6	5	1	5	1	6	-	-	2	3	-	1	-
February, . . .	12	6	6	6	6	12	-	-	4	3	-	5	-
March, . . .	7	4	3	4	3	7	2	2	2	4	-	1	-
April, . . .	5	3	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
May, . . .	6	2	4	2	3	5	-	1	1	1	1	2	1
June, . . .	5	2	3	1	3	4	-	-	2	2	-	1	-
July, . . .	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
August, . . .	3	2	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
September, . . .	5	2	3	2	1	3	-	1	3	1	-	-	1
Totals, . . .	66	38	28	35	23	58	2	6	21	25	3	13	4

Whole Number since the opening of the Institution, . . . 763